

Description of a New Species of *Spalangia*.

BY D. T. FULLAWAY.

In connection with the work on the control of the horn fly (*Lyperosia irritans*), the writer introduced from the Philippines in 1914 a *Spalangia* bred from house fly and other muscid puparia. This species, which was multiplied and distributed throughout the islands, proves to be new to science, and is described herewith.

Spalangia philippinensis n. sp.

♀ Length 3mm. Black, the polished surfaces brilliant, tarsi brown with black tips.

Head vertical, fairly long and thin, about twice as long as the eyes, which are oval, flatly convex and hairy: surface smooth and shining but marked with broad shallow punctures and almost as hairy as the eyes. Face between the eyes broad, narrowing but little toward the mouth; clypeal margin truncate; cheeks flat and as long as the eyes; ocelli fairly large and arranged in an obtuse triangle, the lateral members a little further apart than from the eye margin, to anterior member about the same as to eye; a broad deep triangular groove on the lower part of the face smoothly surfaced, the clypeal margin forming the base and the apex on a level with the lower margin of the eye: a shallow punctate furrow from the apex to the occipital margin passing through the anterior ocellus. Antennae attached at the clypeus, at the basal angles of the groove; fairly long, consisting of 10 segments; scape slender but somewhat clavate, not reaching anterior ocellus, pedicel obconic about 4 in the scape, 1st funicle joint about equal to the pedicel, the next two joints about as broad as long, the four following ones a trifle wider than long, club undivided, not quite as long as the three preceding joints, bluntly pointed and bearing short silvery hairs.

Prothorax fairly wide but narrower than the head and mesothorax and rather long, narrowing into a fairly slender neck where the prosternum advances in front of it, the two separated by a costate line: the pronotum rugose and hairy, the neck less so. Mesothorax wider still than the head, wider than long, the mesonotal surface polished in front and behind more or less rugose and hairy with three large shallow pits near the posterior margin, the lateral ones on a line with the parapsidal furrows, which diverge anteriorly, becoming very deep and broad; axillae smooth and shining like the scutellum and separated from this by costate lines, the scutellum having a transverse costate line in front of the hind margin and the suture between it and the postscutellum costate. Propodeum nearly flat, median anterior portion somewhat elevated; a longitudinal carina divides

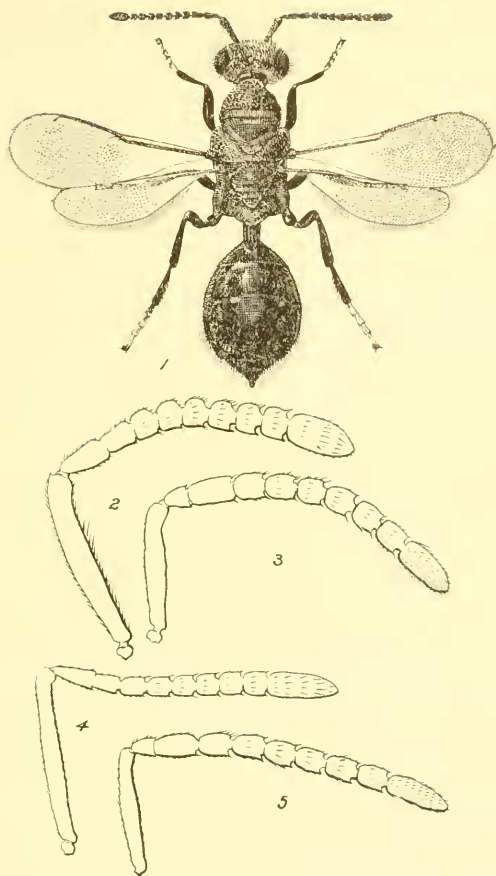


Figure 1, *Spalangia philippinensis*, female; Fig. 2, female antenna; Fig. 3, male antenna. Fig. 4, *Spalangia cameroni*, female antenna; Fig. 5, male antenna.

it, in front passing between two rather large shallow pits and behind flanked on either side by a punctate line or furrow; laterally the pleura are separated by broad shallow grooves; the flat surfaces are partly smooth and shining, but the margins, especially posteriorly, are shallowly rugose; hind angles of the pleura rather sharp.

Abdominal pedicel about twice as long as wide, attached beneath; on the upper surface are half a dozen raised longitudinal lines, between which the surface is finely punctate.

Abdomen broadly oval and convex, smooth and polished; 4th segment the longest, twice as long as the 3rd or 2nd and more than

twice the 5th; following segments still narrower; the 5th, 6th and 7th bearing long silvery hairs on posterior margin which extend anteriorly on the sides even to the first; anterior margin of this segment very deeply indented above the pedicel.

Wings long and narrow; width less than one-third length; the submarginal vein joins the marginal at about the middle; marginal long, more than half the submarginal; stigmal and postmarginal very short, the former with an uncus; disc ciliate outwardly from the juncture of submarginal with marginal but basally bare; veins brown.

♂ Head shorter, almost triangular in outline. The pedicel of antennae is shorter than in the female, the 1st funicle joint long, about twice the length of the pedicel, and the other funicle joints all longer than wide, and pedicilate. There is not the large polished area anteriorly on the mesothorax, only a narrow band so polished, although the extent of this area seems to vary. The metathorax is more rugose; the pedicel apparently longer, the 3rd segment narrower in comparison with 2nd as also the 5th and 6th in comparison with 4th.

Differs from *cameroni* in having the antennae stouter, the 1st funicle joint more or less obconic, and shorter club.

DECEMBER 14TH, 1916.

The one hundred thirty-fifth regular and twelfth annual meeting of the Society was held in the usual place, President Illingworth in the chair. Other members present: Messrs. Bridwell, Bryan, Ehrhorn, Fullaway, Giffard, Mant, Muir, Osborn, Pemberton, Potter, Swezey, and Timberlake.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Giffard reported that the Trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association had contributed \$250.00 to the financial assistance of the Society.

The committee on "types" reported progress. It was augmented by the appointment of Messrs. Fullaway, Illingworth, and Timberlake.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer read and accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1917.

<i>President</i>	W. R. R. POTTER
<i>Vice-President</i>	C. E. PEMBERTON
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	H. T. OSBORN